# MR. LELAND NOT INSANE.

THOUGH GREATLY BROKEN DOWN, HE ATTENDS TO SOME BUSINESS.

ARRANGES TO TAKE THE BODIES OF HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER TO CHICAGO FOR BURIAL-SIMEON LELAND'S

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE. While Warren F. Leland, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, became hysterical on Friday night when he was informed of the death of his wife and daughter, he did not go insane, as was reported. He is now staying at the Grenoble, and was sufficiently recovered yesterday to attend to pressing business matters connected with the gutted hotel, and to make the arrangements also for the funeral of his wife and daughter. He would see no one yesterday except those who had matters of immediate importance to discuss with him.

#### DR. PITKIN'S POSITIVE STATEMENT.

Dr. Leonard F. Pitkin, the house physician of the Windsor, was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday just as he was leaving the house of Roswell P. Flower, No. 597 Fifth-ave., where Miss Frances Leland, the daughter of the proprictor who was saved from the flames, is lying ill. Dr. Pitkin's face was drawn and haggard. and he showed the effects of the ordeal he has been through. He reached the Windsor yesterday afternoon shortly after the beginning of the fire, and since then has been through one scene after another of suffering and death, entailing continuous hard work and leaving no room for a

minute of rest or sleep. "I want to say one thing, first of all, positively," Dr. Pitkin said. "Mr. Leland is not insane or in any condition bordering on insanity. Some of the papers have said that his mind had failed him, and that report I want to brand now as absolutely false. Of course, he is all broken up by the sudden and terrible calamity which has befallen him, and is suffering from the neryous shock. What he has been through would kill some men, and he is feeling the effects of it. But he is as sane as you or I."

Mr. Leland spent Friday night at the house of Dr. Pitkin, after learning of the death of his wife and daughter. He was almost prostrated with grief, and Dr. Pitkin and two attendants carefully ministered to him throughout the

THE BODIES TO BE TAKEN TO CHICAGO. Yesterday morning Mr. Leland took rooms with his son at the Grenoble, and was there all day. He and his son and Simcon Lelend, his nephew, will leave for Chicago to-day, taking with them for burial the bodies of Mrs. Leland and Miss Helen Leland, both of whom were taken from the hotel, but were so badly burned sefore they could be rescued that they died Friday evening. The funeral will be held in Chicago on Tuesday, and Mr. Leland will remain in that city for several days in order to rest and recover from the great loss which has befallen

Dr. Pitkin said he thought it was absolutely necessary for his patient to get away from the scene of the disaster, but told the reporter that Mr. Leland would return shortly and would make his home in New-York in the future. Miss Frances Leland, the eldest daughter of the proprietor, is too sick to go to Chicago, and she will remain at the home of Mr. Flower. She is an invalid, and the strain and excitement attending her rescue have told severely on her. She has been told of the death of her mother and sister. It was learned from Dr. Pitkin that Miss Katherine Craig, daughter of Captain Robert Craig, of the Signal Corps, United States Army,

hotel. Dr. Pitkin did not say how Miss Craig had escaped. "I can't tell you much now," he said. "The

who was reported missing yesterday, is safe.

She was a guest of Miss Helen Leland at the

Mr. Leland received a shock when he visited the East Fifty-first-st. police station on Friday night which alone would have completely unnerved him. He had just been at the Flower Hospital, where his wife died, unknown to him, at 9:15 p. m. When he entered the dead room of the police station he went to the body of a young woman lying on the floor. The face was so burned that it could not be recognized, and Dr. Pitkin tried to persuade him that the body was not that of his daughter, Miss Helen Leland. Just as the father was about to leave, convinced that he had not found his daughter, he noticed one of the shoes on the body, which had not been burned. He recognized it at once as belonging to his daughter Helen, and his eyes filled with tears. He was gently led away by Dr. Pitkin, his frame shaken by great sobs. The news of his wife's death was gently broken to him when he reached Dr. Pitkin's house, where he stayed over night. He was overcome by this double bereavement, and slept little during the night. Hospital, where his wife died, unknown to him,

## SIMEON LELAND'S ACCOUNT.

Simeon Leland, cousin of the proprietor of the Windsor and one of the room clerks of the hotel, was at the Grenoble all day yesterday helping with the arrangements for Mr. Leland. Frederick Leland, his brother, the other room clerk, is among the missing and hope for his recovery has been given up. Simeon Leland said that his brother went upstairs for a nap early in the afternoon, and nothing more was seen of

neon Leland and C. W. Squires, the hotel Simeon Le'and and C. W. Squires, the hotel cashler, were both behind the desk when the fire was discovered. A marshal from the St. Patrick's Day parade, Mr. Leland says, came running into the hotel and exclaimed to him that the house was afire. "I kept on writing and didn't look around at first," said Mr. Leland. "but he repeated what he had said and I turned and asked him how he knew it was afire. You can see the smoke outside," he answered, and then pulled his cost open and showed me some kind of a badge.

kind of a badge.

"I looked out and saw the people gazing up at the building and knew he must be right. Squires and I set the house alarms and rang the porters' bells. In a moment the gongs were going all over the house. Squires and I took the money in the drawers, about \$2,000, and stowed it away in our pockets. We were unable to open the safe as the smoke was so thick as to prevent us seeing sufficiently to work the combination. I think there was about \$2,000 in the safe.

in the safe. THE FIRE GANG LOOKING AT THE PARADE. "John McGrath, the head porter, ran to the hose lines and got them out. He turned on the water, but there was nobody to take charge of

# Why?

We are constantly asked "Why do you advertise? Everybody knows of Dr. Humphreys, everybody knows "77"."

We answer by asking, do you use "Seventyseven"? No! then you haven't a saving knowledge of it, that's why.

Knowing about "77" for Colds and Grip does not benefit you, and incidentally us, until you

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific "breaks up" Colds that "hang on." Knocks out the Grip, Stops Lingering Coughs. Checks Influenza Soothes the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Cures

the fire lines. The fire gang was away looking at the parade. So the hose did little good. He ne back and I started him to see about Mr. Leland's family upstairs. He got up only a flight or so when he was driven back, and had flight or so when he was driven back, and had to give it up. We all went around in the rooms we could get at, but found the ground floor apartments nearly all empty. I went back to my desk and gathered together my papers, got my overcoat and put my rubbers on. They began to yell at me that if I didn't get out the place would fall in on me. It was already so smoky that we couldn't see anything, and I made my way out by keeping my feet touching a hoseline that led to the front door. I guess I was about the last to leave that part of the building. Something fell in just after I got out."

#### MEANS OF ESCAPE.

Mr. Leland said that he saw no people using the fire escapes that come down the inclosed courts in the centre of the building. flames were sweeping down the courts," he said, "from the top of the house to the bottom."

Daniel Lace, the steward of the hotel, said Daniel Lace, the steward of the hotel, said that there were between 350 and 400 persons employed in the hotel, but 3 o'clock was an off hour. He and Mr. Leiand thought that probably not more than 150 employes were in the house at the time. The dining-rooms had few persons in them at this hour, and probably the greater part of the help who were off at that time and who had sleeping places in the hotel were out enjoying a holiday.

time and who had sleeping places in the hotel were out enjoying a holiday.

Simeon Leland had charge of the fire escapes and he declared that there were ten comfortable iron escapes on the building. Every room had, in addition, a rope escape fastened to a staple, the whole being strong enough to hold five hundred pounds without breaking. There was an attachment for each to be put around the bedy under the arms, and a friction device for letting a person come slowly down the rope. Full directions for using the ropes were near the coil of each one, but many of the women failed to read these and simply threw the long rope out and tried to climb down.

### OLD HOTELS SAFE, THEY SAY.

MANAGERS TELL OF PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

CONFIDENCE PLACED IN WATCHMEN AND DISCIPLINED SERVANTS-FIRE EXTIN-

GUISHERS AT HAND - SAFETY IN TRANSVERSE WALLS.

So far as could be learned yesterday, the proprietors of all the hotels are complying with the regulations of the Fire and Building departments. The Windsor fire has greatly perturbed many persons, and more than one top-floor room was vacated yesterday by tenants who had not thought overmuch of danger till the disaster on St. Patrick's Day. An order was given for a resumption of fire drills in a number of hotels where the practice had fallen into disuse, and signs calling attention to fire-escapes and exits were ordered for two hotels which have paid little attention to the matter heretofore.

The hotel men generally asserted that they cannot be assailed, as they have complied with the law, and many spoke defiantly of Commissioner Thomas F. Brady of the Department of Buildings, who called the older hotels "fire-

Manager Frost of the Broadway Central ourts an immediate investigation of his premises. The Broadway Central was built thirty or forty years ago, is eight stories high and accommodates about six hundred guests.

"Commissioner Brady should moderate his language," said Mr. Frost yesterday, "The hotel men are keeping within the law in spiri and in letter, sometimes at great expense. Th hotel went to an expense of \$50,000 for refittir when Tilly Haynes leased it from the Higgir estate in 1892. We've got everything in the way of fire-fighting and fire-preventing appl ance that money can buy, outside of an engin which, by the way, is right around the corne Mr. Haynes is something of a genius in providing against possible fire, and he equipped the hotel with a number of appliances reco whole thing is blurred in my memory. I heard of the fire through a messenger boy, but I couldn't believe the story, so I telephoned for information. As soon as I learned that the hotel was really on fire I went to the scene with all possible haste. After that I can't remember all possible haste. After that I can't remember all rive been through. I only know that I've been on the jump every minute, and haven't had any sleep since Thursday night."

IDENTIFIED HIS DAUGHTER'S RODY. two hundred pails of water always ready an emergency. The fire underwriters ma regular inspections of the place, and are ful satisfied. Everything depends in a hotel li this on the general discipline and efficiency the employes. Ours are not allowed to smo in the building. The natural impulse of a ma when he sees a fire start near him is to get pall of water and drown the flames. Acting this assumption we have the filled palls every hand. The city cannot compel a changes here, as we have done everything quested of us by the Fire Department.

"No, this is not a fireproof hotel," said W. H. Gilson, manager of the St. Denis Hotel, at Broadway and Eleventh-st. "None of the older hotels are fireproof, and some of the modern ones would burn up quickly if the fire once got started. Look at the Home Life Building. What was there to burn there? And yet it burned. This hotel is no worse than scores of others. Watchmen patrol the corridors at short intervals all night long. There are pails filled with water in the hallways. The Fire Department people are very strict with us, and we do as they tell us. I don't see how they could be any more strict. After all, human intelligence and care are the surest preventives of fire. We keep a strict watch on our employes. We never had a

Manager Gilson said his hotel accommodates

about two hundred guests. H. J. Jackson, manager of the Morton House, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., says that that old landmark is in many respects like a fireproof building. "This house," said he, "was originally four old buildings, and there are eight partition walls, which would make it almost impossible for it to burn down quickly, as the Windsor did. Keith's Theatre is built right in the middle of the hotel, as it were, the hotel being E-shaped, The theatre burned down fifteen years ago with-out harming this hotel materially. This theatre is now fireproof, and is no longer a menace. Of course, a fire, once well started, would burn us up in a hurry, but a fire has a slim chance of getting started with watchmen making frequent rounds. The battalion chief was here the other day, and he said we were in as good shape as any of the older hotels."

any of the older hotels.

The same story of fully complying with the law met the reporter's inquiries at the old Union Square Hotel. Neumülier & Shafer are the proprietors. The hotel is part of the Courtlandt Palmer estate. It is built of brick and mortar

"We are well equipped with fire-escapes and exits, ropes and fire extinguishers. The Fire Department inspector was here a week or two ago and looked us over. We take care of about one hundred and fifty people.

PROTECTED BY TRANSVERSE WALLS.

Manager B. L. M. Bates of the Everett House has about two hundred guests.

"That was a horrible catastrophe for my old friend Leland," said he, "and I am much afraid | HELD FOR THE HOT SPRINGS SHOOTING. that the death list will be larger as soon as the ruins are cleared away. With reference to our fire protection, all I can say is that we've got all that the law requires, and more, too. This is one of the oldest hotels in the city, but it was well built. We spent \$60,000 four years ago in fitting it up. There are nine eighteen-inch walls from the ground to the roof, built transversely, and a fire would ordinarily be confined to a section of the hotel. The hotel was opened in 1854. The structure is five stories in height, and the upper foor has several passageways to the roof. From the roof there are ladders to the Arnold and Bradley buildings adjoining, and guests would have no trouble in getting out of danger. We have the customary outside fire-escapes, and there is an engine just around the corner. The fire protection, all I can say is that we've got there is an engine just around the corner. The hotel has a frontage of 168 feet in Fourth-ave. and 122 feet in Union Square. Never mind the | bers only.

Everett. It isn't a firetrap. It will never burn | WATCHING THE BEEF COURT

Everett. It isn't a firetrap. It will never burn down under the present management."

Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi, said:

'This hotel was built sixteen years ago, as an apartment-house. There are six compartment walls. It is not fireproof, however, and the fire yesterday made my wife so nervous that she proposed to-day to move downstairs. She changed her mind however, when I showed her the plan of the hotel and explained that the Barthold is as safe as any hotel. Fire Commissioner Scanneli makes his home with us, and I guess if there was anything radically wrong we'd soon hear of it. The house is not in as good shape as I would like to see it, and I expect to spend \$50,000 in refitting it this summer. We have about three hundred guests."

A "SLOW BURNER." Charles N. Vilas, manager of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said he would give extended reasons why that well-known headquarters for Republicans was a safe place to live in if they were

| wanted "The last time Chief Bonner went through the emises," said he, "he said that, while the building was not fireproof, it was what the insurance men call a 'slow burner,' and that he thought it was as safe as any hotel in the city."

J. P. Caddagan, manager of the Hoffman, said his hotel was absolutely fireproof, and that in addition watchmen regularly patrolled the corridors, noting the condition of the atmosphere and keeping a sharp outlook for fire.

Manager McDowell, of the Albemarle, regarded that structure as fireproof. He said

garded that structure as fireproof. He said it was regulit three years ago, and he had compiled with every request of the Fire De-

BROOKLYN TO TAKE NO CHANCES. Building Commissioner Guilfoyle, for the Borough of Brooklyn, has decided to make a thorough inspection of all the public buildings in that borough, and to insist that the law in regard to fire-escapes and construction be carried out to the letter. In speaking of the matter yes-

terday he said:

The law requires that in every building in which there are three or more families above the first floor fire escapes shall be built to the roof. If there are families living in the front and rear of such buildings, escapes must be provided at both places. I have had the most trouble with an estate which owns large apartment-houses. Of course, a fire-escape does not add to the appearance of such buildings, but it must be put there. The agents of the estate declared that it would cost \$1.000 to put up a fire-escape on the front of the building. I told the agents that such a one as I required would not cost \$150. If they feel that they must put up a highly ornamental affair, that is for them to decide. But they must have one to cover the law.

affair, that is for them to decide. But they make have one to cover the law.

"Some weeks ago, while passing a certain hotel, it struck me that the building was not provided as it should be, and I called the attention of the inspector of the district to the matter. Although the house then had two escapes, the inspector ordered another one to be erected on the Hicks-st. side, and a room cut through so that there would be a hallway from one side of the building to the other. The manager came to me and asked for an extension of time, as he did not wish to dispossess a guest who was in did not wish to dispossess a guest who was in the room. I gave him a short extension. He asked for more time. I fold him that the work

Commissioner Guilfoyle continued by saying that he would proceed immediately to take legal steps against all the property-owners who did not comply with the property-owners. es against all the property-owners who did comply with the law. There are several of n who have shown no intention of heeding his repeated warnings. All such cases will be put into the hands of Assistant Corporation Counsel Courtney

NO CHANCE FOR SALVAGE.

The insurance loss on the Windsor Hotel is probably total, as there would hardly seem to be any chance for salvage. The full amount of insurance on the building, as stated in The scon one distributed as

tit.	Tribune yesterday, was \$600,000, matributed a
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145	follows: \$52.50 Royal of England Chobe 50.00
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	Eiverpool and London and Gallery 40.00 Eina, of Hartford 40.00
he.	Northern, of England 30.00
11-	Palentine, of England 25.00
11-	German American 25.00 Phenix of Brooklyn 25.00
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The following is a list of insurance on the

\$22,500 Mogd-burg 12,500 New York Under 10,000 writers 10,000 Franklin 5,000 Home Mulust

The insurance on the hotel furniture. placed by E. F. Driscoli, an insurance broker of No. 7 Pine-st. Mr. Driscoll refused positively to give out any information without the authority of Mr. Leland. He said yesterday that several insurance companies were involved in the loss, which would certainly amount to considerably

## THE WINDSOR HOTEL SITE.

Since the destruction of the Windsor Hotel people have been conjecturing what will be done with the site. The value of the land is probably not less than \$1,400,000, and possibly is a good deal more. The building added nothing to this, al-though Mr. Gerry paid James J. Belden \$25,600 for it only about three years ago, when the lease to Hawk & Wetherbee expired. The interest loss on the value of the property in its present condition will be not less than \$5,000 a month.

It is altogether probable, of course, that Mr. Gerry will endeavor to put the property on a payproof Windsor Hotel would seem to be a solution, at once desirable to the owners and to the propat once desirable to the owners and to the property-holders in the neighborhood. It is said that Mr. Gerry offered more than three years ago to build a fine hotel for Hawk & Wetherbee if they would wait two years for it, but they had already made their arrangements with Mr. Belden to take the Hotel Manbattan. In the opinion of real-estate men the building of a fine modern hotel on the site of the Windsor would do no end of good for that section of Fifth-ave.

## THE PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., March 18 (Special).-Reports of the brokers show that the sales for the week in the local print-cloth market will reach nearly 200,con pieces. Of these the number of regulars is all, as it has been for three weeks. Just now i attributed the inactivity among buyers of gray goods. In the course of the week it was reported goods. In the course that been bought on specula-tion when the market was at two cents, and that the holders were offering to sell at a sixteenth off, thus interfering with the selling committee of the trust. Investigation has led the trust to be-lieve that there are no more speculation goods than ever before, not enough, at any rate, to bother the committee or create a new market. The market

## Hot Springs, Ark., March 18.-The Coroner's jury

in the case of the riot on Thursday night, in which five men were killed, rendered a verdict this even-ing against Sheriff Robert Williams and Deputy Sheriffs Coffey, Williams, Edward Spears and William Watt, holding that the killings were not justified, and committing these men to jail to await the Grand Jury's action.

## CITIZENS UNION CLUB TO DINE.

The Citizens Union Club of the XXVIIth and XXIXth Assembly districts, formerly known as Good Government Club A, will give a dinner next Friday night, March 24, in the parlors of the Tuxedo Building, Madison-ave, and Fifty-ninth-st Among the invited speakers are Governor Theodore Roosevet, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly. Invitations are restricted to mem-hers only.

PROGRESS OF THE INQUIRY EXCITES GREAT INTEREST IN WASH-INGTON.

A PROMINENT ARMY OFFICER THINKS GENERAL MILES'S CHARGES HAVE

BEEN AMPLY PROVED. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 18.-The progress of the beef investigation in the West is eagerly watched by the Army officers on duty in this city. "I don't know what the Court of Inquiry thinks of the evidence so far admitted," a prominent Army officer is quoted as saying to-day, "but I think the people of the country are satisfied that the truth of every one of General Miles's allegations has been more than proved. The testimony ought to be sufficient to demonstrate that the refrigerated beef was an experiment that was expensive to the Treasury, as well as to the health of the Army. It has been shown that there is no such thing as canned roast beef, and that the stuff called by that name was nothing more nor less than canned boiled and bleached beef mixed.

"Just at this time I happen to know that beef on the hoof is being used with the Army in Cuba; how extensively I am not prepared to say. The facts are that in May and June last a number of contractors proposed to the Commissary Department to furnish beef on the hoof in Cuba and Porto Rico, the same as every other Army had received. One of these men had already been in Cuba and the other island, and had studied the conditions that prevailed. He found that the people of Cuba, and the Spanish troops as well, had been supplied by the cattle raised in Cuba and by the cattle shipped there from New-

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF LIVE CATTLE.

"In Porto Rico it was learned by him that a million and a half of the natives were fed by the cattle of the island or imported from Cuba or the United States. In addition to all this, It is very well known that cattle are and have been exported from Porto Rico along with the other products of the island. And of Cubs it is equally true that cattle are imported from the United States and South America regularly. Why, it can be proved by the records of the Treasury that during the period of the war with Spain there were exported from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of this country the enormous number of 174,000 head of cattle, and every one of them could have been sent to the troops fighting for the flag.

"I know the statement has been made on the other side of this controversy that the American cattle, like the soldiers, would have suffered from the unfamiliar climate, and have fevers and other sickness as a result. It has been alleged that few of such exported cattle would be fit for slaughter, and that even these would be likely to endanger the lives of the men. I say that all these statements are made either because of ignorance or untruth; I will go further, LOSS LIKELY TO BE TOTAL, AS THERE IS and say either through ignorance or fraud or corruption. The proof is the number of cattle exported to the West Indies in the regular course of trade year in and year out.

"Now, what happened when the Commissary-General was informed of all these facts by the contractor who sought to sell the Government beef on the hoof, and who was prepared to deliver it to the Army both in Cuba and in Porto Rico? The Commissary-General himself in-formed the man that he had to give the contract to Swift & Co. Mark this: that he had to give the contract to the Western firm.

## WARNED AGAINST REFRIGERATED BEEF.

"In turn, the contractor told the Commissary-General that refrigerated beef could not be used in Cuba unless it was artificially-I wont say chemically-preserved. He was informed that a way had been found by the Chicago contractors to preserve it so that it would keep for seventy-two hours. Now it appears the Chicago people say they never meant their beef would keep that length of time, although Eagan on the stand swore that such was the understanding. There can be no juggling in this matter at any future can be no juggling in this matter at time, because in January last there was printed everywhere the letters that passed between the inventor of a beef process and the Commissary-The last letter was dated May I's office. The last letter was 29, and in it occurs this statement: partment is not engaging any one with methods to cure meats. If it purchases meat it will be from some one who will furnish meat and guargood condition on arrival and fo enty-two hours thereafter, or who will slaughter and deliver as required, wherever the troops

may be."
"So it will be seen that away back in May last the Commissary Department was glibly talking of the seventy-two-hour clause, and I believe the contracts were then executed. The statement in that letter as to the slaughter and delivery was a trick or blind, pure and simple. They never intended to send beef on the hoof, as that implies, although they could not help knowing from what had been told them by the contractors that it was the only way possible by which meat fit to eat could be fed to the troops,"

## PROGRESS OF INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT IMPERFECT CANS WERE NOT SENT OUT ON GOVERNMENT

ORDERS SOME CAME BACK BURST. Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—The Beef Court of

Inquiry resumed the taking of testimony to-day at its quarters in the Midland Hotel, L. A. Rambo, who formerly worked in the canning department at Armour's, and who had previously testified that at one time as much as 30 per cent of canned ment had been rejected after being prepared by his firm, was recalled.

He testified that he had been laid off by the Armour company about the middle of January, and produced a letter from the superintendent vouching for his "good conduct, honesty and general character." In answer to questions by Major Lee Rambo said that two carloads of canned beef sold to the Government by Armour were returned some time in May.

"What was the character of the returned meat?" asked Major Lee.

"When the cars were opened many of the cans were found to have burst. Maggots were crawling everywhere. The stench was so bad that ammonia had to be used to kill it. I was employed in unloading cars.

"What was done with the cans?" "The opened ones were taken to the cookingroom. The others to the retorts." "And then?"

"I don't know. I suppose the good meat was put on the market again." "About how many cans in the two cars were

spotted?" asked Colonel Gillespie. "I think they would average about two to the case. With five hundred cases in the car, that would make a thousand cans."

Major Lee asked the witness if he had ever seen Government inspectors examine any of the cans or cases.

"I never saw any inspection made. We all

helped put on the inspection labels." In reply to a question by Colonel Davis the witness said that inspections might have been adding: "All I know was that there was no in-

Mr. Ritchie, who had worked in the canning department, said that on an average fifty cans of roast beef were rejected daily while the Government's order was being prepared. The usual precaution in its preparation was taken. He helped to pack the two carloads for the Army; some of the cans had burst, but no great damage was apparent. The rejected meat was sent to the cookroom, reinspected and the good re-

packed in new cases. James Talbot had packed roast beef. Out of about three hundred cases handled in a day from forty to one hundred cans were rejected, generally because of leaks. The average rejec-

tion at the time of filling Government orders was about the same as at other times. He also helped unpack the meat returned from the Army. None of it was bad, except as resulted

from accidental injury to the cans. In reply to a question from Major Lee he said it appeared to him that the meat returned from the South had not been inspected before being returned; the boxes did not indicate that any inspection had taken place after the meat had been shipped from the packing-house originally,

Henry M. Campbell, an employe of the canning department, said that out of about six thousand cases packed daily under his inspection an average of fifty to seventy-five cans were rejected. Of the two carloads returned in Sugar. It is certain that the Democratic Club from the Army only seventy to eighty cans were had the tip; for on Tuesday last, the word came finally rejected after reinspection at the plant. The rest was put back in stock.

Gerald Miles, who worked in the label-room and had helped to unpack the returned Army beef, gave practically the same testimony as Ritchie, Taibot and Campbell as to its condition on receipt from the South. Replying to a question from Major Lee, Miles said that the labels on the meat furnished to the Government were dated. A. J. Bowle, of the packing department, said

that out of fifty thousand to sixty thousand cansof meat of all kinds there was a daily average rejection of from two hundred to four hundred and fifty, chiefly because of leaky cans. The rejected meat was reinspected, the bad going to the refuse tank and the rest into stock. The canned roast beef delivered to the Government, he said, was dated May, 1898. In reply to a question by Major Lee, the wit-

ness said that the cases containing the meat returned from the Army did not bear the name of the purchasing officer. The meat was in fair condition, and he believed it had been improperly rejected. S. I. Couts, a packing-room employe, testified

that an average of twenty cans out of three Anything sensational in the market is always hundred cases were rejected daily because of de-

H. L. Antone, foreman of Armour's canning department, brought into court the records of cans rejected in May and June, 1898. One for May 11, read by Recorder Davis, showed that of 2,690 cans of meat of all kinds put up that day 238 were rejected because of leaky cans or for other minor causes. The witness said that | Considering the vigorous way Mr. Keene had some precaution was exercised in filling the Government orders. The meat for the Government was shipped as soon as cenned. He said that frequently the fine leaks in the cans do not develop for three or four days. Meat furnished to the Government was put up in 2-pound and 6-pound cans, and all were dated. He was uncertain as to the exact dates on which the two carloads returned from the Army were received. The court requested him to produce documents covering these dates.

The witness presented checking lists giving the dates of receipt at Kansas City of rejected roast beef. Of 5,833 cans returned from Mobile 28 were found to be bad. Thirteen of these were good except that the cans had become dented. The other fifteen smelled bad and were musty, and there were maggots in several. These cases from Mobile had not been opened in the South. The whole number of cans returned from

Jacksonville was 12,237. Of this number 276 were bad, the cans bursted and the contents much the same as the lot of spoiled beef from Mobile. The cans from Jacksonville had been taken from the cases and carelessly thrown

taken from the cases and carelessly thrown back into the car.

At the request of Major Lee, the witness described the difference between boiled and canned roast beef, stating that they were practically the same, adding that none of the boiled beef had been sold to the Government. He was unable to state by whose order the beef had been returned from the South.

F. S. Hastings, in charge of the salt meat department, told of submitting samples of bacon to the Government officials as an emergency to the Government officials as an emergency ration, and that only a little of it was pur

In introducing this bacon, was anything said "In introducing this bacon, was anyoning about the impracticability or unsatisfactory results of furnishing canned roast beef for Southern climates, or that the beef was not as satisfactory as the bacon?" Major Lee asked.
"Nothing whatever."

"Have you any knowledge of chemicals hav-ing been used in the preservation of meats—the ing been used in the preservation of meats—the use of borax or anything similar?"

This ended the taking of testimony in Kansas The Commission adjourned to meet at Fort Leavenworth in the evening, and started for that place at 4:30 p. m.

THREE BLOCKS BURNED IN AMESBURY.

LOSS OF ABOUT \$250,000-GAS TANK USED IN STEREOPTICON LECTURE EXPLODED.

morning destroyed three of the largest busine blocks in the place and one church, and caused damage to other property. The loss is estimated to manage these great manufacturing corporaat \$250,000. Nearly all the losers are partially in- tiors? They are very scarce. You can find The buildings burned were the opera ho

Bahan's, the Rand-Adams Block and St. James's Episcopal Church. The Bartlett and Bagley Block and an unoccupied tenement-house were hadly damaged. The opera house and Bahan's were the two finest brick business blocks in the town. They were each five stories high. The Rand-Adams Building was of wood, four stories in height, and stood across the street from the opera house. These three were destroyed, and the tenants, including business firms, lawyers, doctors and several lodges, lost nearly everything. The Bartlett and Bagley The fire broke out in the opera house with

heavy explosion, which shattered the front of the structure. An alarm was sounded, and the noise of the explosion awakened the neighborhood. Citizens joined the firemen in their efforts to save the

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TEXAS TOWN. one of the most disastrous configurations in the his- ing orders. The market as a whole was nervous ory of Greenville. The burned buildings include

# Library, Graham Brothers' drygoods store, Young Men's Christian Association Hall and meat market. The loss will reach \$150,000. Fitally sovered by insurance. ST. LOUIS HAS A DARK DAY.

FEARS OF A TORNADO LIKE THE ONE TWO

St. Louis, March 18 .- For five minutes to-day darkness settled down over St. Louis and vicinity, smoke and clouds combining to make a pall that rendered lights everywhere necessary. There was almost a panic among the jail and city hospital large amounts of money called for in connection inmates for a time, the fear being general that another tornado like that of May 27, 1896, was about to visit the ciry.

A dispatch from Rob Roy, Ark, reports a tornado there, killing one man and injuring several

# ROBBED IN CROWDED VESTIBULE.

robbed of \$60 in the vestibuled entrance of the Ames Building at noon, when the vestibule was crowded. On reaching the sidewalk Mr. Everett remembered being jostled heavily by a young man stitution to perhaps a dozen others, in this who applosized for the apparent rudeness, and on and elsewhere. Such operations pass with slight formed the police, but the thief has not been caught.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

#### Tinancial. The Financial World.

Occasionally it happens that some one thing will occupy attention exclusively, as a shocking calamity like the hotel fire; or, in the Street as Sugar stock has since Thursday. The sudden whirl in that leading speculative burst out in a stagnant market, almost without warning; though intimations had come from some sources a day or two before that something was coming from there positively to certain offices, to look out for Sugar, for it would sell at 200 very soon. For a week or two previous to Thursday, the stock had been churned considerably, but without attracting much attention. Therefore the sudden rush of buying orders Thursday morning, for both long and short account, and the rapid rise in the price of the stock, came largely as a surprise; but it was the sudden jump from 160 to 170, and the equally rapid drop back, the whole operation occupying a few minutes only, which electrified the Street. It also strengthened the impression that the whole

movement was nothing but a drive against the

shorts; which impression was not removed till

the large and steady buying of the stock next

day (Friday), showed there was something more

solid behind it. "Yesterday I thought it was

bluff, to-day it looks like business," was the re-

mark of a bank man. When the movement was supposed only to mean a trapping of shorts, of course some one had to figure as the trapped; and equally of course Mr. Keene was rushed to the front, and alleged portraits of him were published in the afternoon papers with sensational headings. supposed to be connected with Mr. Keene. Now it so happened that a few days before, Mr. Keene talking beside the ticker with a friend, took hold of the tape when a quotation of Sugar at 141 had just been recorded, and said: "This stock looks like going up. They seem to be able to pay their dividend right along, and that means higher prices. I think it's going up," taiked when he actually was short of Sugar, this remark might be interpreted as meaning that he had changed his position.

The truth seems to be, as in the case of Tobacco, whose first sudden upward move was also supposed to be merely against the shorts, that the short interest in Sugar was not large. Some there was, but the bulk of it had been closed out between 120 and 140, when it came to be understood that the next dividend would be at the regular 12 per cent rate.

The prediction that Sugar will sell at 200, mentioned as having come down from the Democratic Club last Tuesday, is now common property in the Street. Nothing had come out up to the close of business yesterday to explain the buying of the stock, which closed above the high figure momentarily made in Thursday's sensational spurt; but the Street accepts the rumor that while arrangements with the opposition concerns may not have been actually completed, enough has been done to justify insiders' in buying. Official denials go for nothing, as against the evidence of the taps. Usually, when some big deal of this kind is

made, it involves something more than a mere removal of opposition. New financial arrangements have to be made to carry through the new plans; and when we see a stock bought so eagerly as Sugar has been, the arrangements may be assumed to mean that the stockholders are going to get something more than a regular dividend. Something of the kind may develop in Sugar. Even without it, Sugar might easily get up near 200 in these times, as a 12 per cent stock which has never failed to pay its dividend (except in one quarter when payment was eajoined), and which now has a formidable opposition removed. Supposing the Sugar Company has a continuance of the same able management that it has had, what is to prevent it al-

ways paying 12 per cent? This touches the crucial question. It is the brains of the management which have made the paying institution that it is, and which have carried it through times than probably ever assailed any other large corporation. Incompetent management would have made the same wreck of it that it

made of the Cordage Company. The popular idea at the mement is that all you have to do to make a big paying industrial concern, is to get together the greatest number Amesbury, Mass., March 18.—A fire which started in the opera house here just before 2:30 o'clock this ess | will be many a Cordage crash come out of that dezens of men, hundreds perhaps, who have and can successfully manage comparatively small plants; but who would be lost at the head of concerns whose capital was counted in the millions. We have not trained up these men They yet. They will have to be trained at the expense of the investing public; just as men ca-

pable of managing great railroad systems were. In the decade from 1880 to 18(e), when our railroad systems were growing rapidly, there could not be found competent to grasp the new and greater problems which the growth of these systems presented. The right men are not numerous now, first class men never are; but they can be had, and the class is increasing because our railroad men are being raised in a school of great systems. But how is it in the

zens joined the firemen in their efforts to save the property, but owing to the heat and fury of the flames little could be done in the way of removing goods from the stores and offices in the buildings. Soon it became apparent that the local and volunteer force could not hope to make a successful battle. A call for assistance was sent to Newbury-port, six miles away, and an engine and a hose-wagen arrived in good time.

The firemen at length guined the upper hand, but not until everything but the walls had been burned up and the flames had reached and nearly destroyed an unoccupied building in the block.

The losses are as follows: Opera house, \$55,000, insured; Bankin Block, \$15,000, insured; Bartlett and Bagley Block, \$15,000, insurence, \$6,000; Episcopal Church, \$5,500, insurence, \$6,000; Episcopal Church, \$5,500, insurance, \$6,000; insurance, \$6,000 dend, and Metropolitan ran up and down ten points or so. Steel Wire common showed the effect of large realizing sales, and fell back to 60, where it evidently encountered repurchas and depressed yesterday until after the bank King's Opera House, Arvn's drug store, the City statement appeared, when it stiffened upvery bad one had been talked of, and this ene was said not to be as bad as expected.

The money question naturally worries the Street a good deal. Once during the week the call rate ran up to 6 per cent, which is a high figure under existing conditions. The average for the week was about 415 to 5 per cent. At one of the big banking houses, it was said that they expected money to work closer until about the 10th of April. By that time the big dry goods settlements had been made, and there would be no special demands on the market. The with company promotions, or such a thing s the Chicago and Alton purchase, only affect the market temporarily, while the funds are being shifted. For example, one trust company will to-morrow pay out \$17,900,000 to the constituent companies of the Car and Iron Foundry Company; on Wednesday, about \$8,000,000 more will rentative of a photographic company here, was be paid out for another concern. The money robbed of \$60 in the vestibuled entranse. is waiting. Its payment will mean mainly a distribution of the amount from one financial institution to perhaps a dozen others, in this city